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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 5, 1916.

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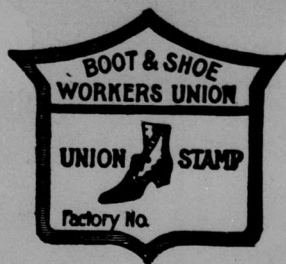
WHAT THEY SAY.

WATCH CONGRESS.

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THE POLICY OF LABOR.

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-:-

## San Francisco Manufacturing

-:-

The figures of the United States Census Bureau for manufactures in San Francisco for the year 1914 have just been made public by the Bureau of the Census and show a remarkable growth for this city during the past five years.

The estimate as made by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the figures being taken from the list of factories prepared by the chamber and furnished the Census Bureau, came within a fraction of one per cent of the figures as published by the Census Bureau.

According to the Census Bureau there were during 1915 2334 factories in San Francisco, the largest number for any census yet taken, and an increase of 30 per cent over the 1796 factories in this city in 1909. The value of the products increased 22 per cent from \$133,041,000 in 1909 to \$162,300,000 in 1914. The primary horsepower increased 23.8 per cent from 49,934 to 61,838. These very healthy increases stand out in comparison with the relatively small increases with the number of wage earners and the capital invested. Number of wage earners increased 12.4 per cent from 28,244 in 1909 to 31,758 in 1914. This argues for efficiency of skilled workmen employed and for the installation of modern, up-to-date labor-saving machinery. This fact is proven by a study of the figures for Pittsburgh, one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States. According to the figures of the last industrial census the actual number of wage earners in Pittsburgh decreased 5.8 per cent, while the value of products increased 15.2 per cent. The same relative proportions hold true for the other leading manufacturing centers of the United States, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit and Boston. In each case the per cent of increase of the value of products was nearly double the per cent of increase of the number of wage earners, though none of these cities show a decrease in the number of wage earners employed. This is generally the case in large manufacturing centers where big manufacturing plants are located. Cities containing a large number of small plants employing but a few men each show a different proportionate percentage of increase.

The figures recently made public for Los Angeles are a striking example of this fact. While the number of establishments in 1914 showed an increase of 44.2 per cent over the

previous census, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing increased 44.1 per cent and the number of wage earners increased 37 per cent. On the other hand, capital invested increased 70.8 per cent, or from \$59,518,000 to \$101,681,000, while the value of products only increased 50.8 per cent, or from \$68,586,000 to \$103,458,000. The figures for Los Angeles are quoted in comparison with San Francisco as Los Angeles is the next largest manufacturing center on the Pacific Coast.

The figures for San Francisco include only the figures of the factories located within the City and County of San Francisco. Later on the figures will be made public for the metropolitan area of San Francisco. It is expected that these figures will show just as striking an increase as do the figures of San Francisco. For the census of 1909 60.7 per cent of the factories in the San Francisco metropolitan district were located in San Francisco and 21.9 per cent were located in Oakland.

The figures of the census are issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, the totals being prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The census of 1914, like that of 1909 with reference to manufactures, excluded the hand trades, the building trades and the neighborhood industries and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census, also as in that for 1909, statistics were not collected for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than \$500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during the portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

It is hoped that these figures will settle once for all the facts that San Francisco's manufacturing is on the decided increase and that there are now more factories in operation with a greater value of products than ever before in the history of the city.



**WHAT THEY SAY.**

Extracts from indorsements of the Pacific Coast Defense League by United States Senators and Representatives, State governors, adjutants general and mayors of important cities.

**United States Senators.**

John D. Works, California—"I shall certainly do what I can to see that the Pacific Coast has its reasonable share of the benefits of the army and navy and the protection resulting to the coast thereupon. I feel the necessity of having at least a sufficient force both of army and navy to protect in case of war."

Miles Poindexter, Washington, (Chairman of Committee on Expenditure in the War Department)—"The purposes of the League are entirely commendable and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in your efforts. The government has not paid sufficient attention to the Pacific Coast and your work in bringing this to the attention of the proper authorities is deserving of support."

George E. Chamberlain, Oregon, (Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs)—"I am in entire sympathy with the purpose in view, looking to a proper defense of the Pacific Coast States, and it would be well if the whole country were put on the same basis."

John D. Weeks—"I shall be glad to be of any possible service in securing necessary defense of the Pacific Coast."

Lawrence J. Sherman, Illinois—"I will support every reasonable adjustment that will equalize the defensive arm of the government between the two coasts."

Harry Lane, Oregon—"I am in favor of the movement to have the Pacific Coast receive its share of the funds appropriated for the defense of the country and will do all in my power to secure the same."

James E. Martine, New Jersey—"I am willing to give my support to any reasonable adjustment or distribution of the military force on the two coasts of our country."

George C. Perkins, former U. S. Senator, California—"I have copy of booklet describing the objects of the Pacific Coast Defense League. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement and trust you will be successful in securing a large membership."

**Members of Congress.**

Julius Kahn, California—"As chairman of the National Defense League, I heartily congratulate you upon the launching of the Pacific Coast Defense League. No better work can be done at the present time than bringing to the attention of the American people our unpreparedness. I believe you are on the right tracks and ought to be encouraged by all citizens who desire their country's peace and the well being of her citizens."

John I. Nolan, California—"I am in hearty accord with your movement and shall do all in my power to see that the Pacific Coast not alone receives its proportional allotment but that it is properly prepared for national defense. I am also in sympathy with your movement to relieve the militia from strike duty so that they may become proficient to render service to the nation in time of war."

William E. Humphrey, Washington—"In regard to the formation of the Pacific Coast Defense League I am in entire sympathy with this movement. For years I have been trying to persuade the army and navy departments to take steps to more effectively protect the Pacific Coast."

E. W. Gray, New Jersey—"My influence shall be used in the direction of providing a proper and adequate naval and military defense for both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts."

Joseph Walsh, Massachusetts—"I think our defense should be strengthened and the condition of defense on the two coasts brought up to a higher standard."

Reuben F. Haskell—"You may count upon my support not only to equalize military conditions but also to increase the strength of our military defenses."

Jeff. McLemore, Texas—"I think our coast defenses should be improved and that our navy should be added to, to a certain extent. I think also that our army should be distributed in a way as to give California more soldiers than it now has. I think I can safely say that you can count upon my support to assist you upon the lines indicated above."

W. A. Ayers, Kansas—"Your contention in this matter seems fair and equitable. I do not hesitate to state my approval of such plans as will equalize our military conditions in every section of the land."

Harry H. Pratt, New York—"I am in sympathy with the purpose of your League to equalize military conditions between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast and for the adequate protection of both coasts."

Edwin D. Ricketts, Ohio—"I am in favor of strong coast protection and feel that the protection should be equalized as nearly as possible."

R. E. Hopwood—"In reference to the distribution of our navy I agree with you that it would be well to have more of our vessels on the Pacific Coast. You can count upon my support to assist you with such efforts as may be necessary to equalize our forces for the protection of both coasts."

Robert McCracken, Idaho—"Certainly there should be some efforts made to equalize the conditions between the two coasts."

S. H. Williams, Ohio—"I am in hearty accord with the idea of establishing a necessary and proper military and naval protection for the Pacific Coast as for the Atlantic Coast. The relative importance of the coast should be considered equitably."

Harry L. Gaudy, South Dakota—"Personally I would feel that the Pacific Coast ought to be carefully safeguarded. I would think that when the matter is properly laid before the secretaries of the war and navy departments that the unequal situation will be remedied."

Charles C. Kearns, Ohio—"I would at all times favor an equal protection to both eastern and western coasts."

Charles A. Nichols, Michigan—"I am heartily in sympathy with the movement."

H. P. Snyder, New York—"I have made several speeches along the line of our unpreparedness for war and your suggestion is in line with my thoughts. I shall hope to be of service at some future time."

J. W. Alexander—"I note that you have formed a league for the purpose of trying to equalize military conditions between the two coasts. I do not regard the present adjustment fair to the Pacific Coast."

Frank D. Scott, Michigan—"I shall be very glad to assist your League in any way possible. Each coast is entitled to ample and equitable protection."

Will B. Wood, Indiana—"You purpose to equalize military conditions between the two coasts in this country. Your effort is a worthy one and if I can be of any assistance in bringing about the desired result I will be pleased to render the same."

Wm. B. Charles, New York—"I am in favor of better coast defenses, a large and more efficient navy and I am of the opinion that in this direction we should be in a state of continual preparedness."

Luther W. Mott, New York—"I am certainly in favor of all proper measures looking to a more adequate preparation for war in this country."

**Governors of States.**

James Withycombe, Oregon—"So far as I am able I shall be glad to co-operate with the organization in whatever it may do for the welfare of the Pacific Coast. I see no reason why the

purposes of the organization are not admirable. . . . I greatly appreciate the honor of my selection as second vice-president of the Pacific Coast Defense League. My desire is to co-operate in all things which will lead to the ultimate safeguarding of our coast. . . . Oregon

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Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

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Pail and at  
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when Day's  
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National Guard positively opposed to strike duty."

George W. Hunt, Arizona—"The League's plans for the extending of military training in educational institutions meet with my hearty approval. I am of the opinion that the organization can successfully work out several serious problems relative to the providing of adequate defense measures for the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. I send you herewith application for membership."

Emmet D. Boyle, Nevada—"Regarding my views on the subject of eliminating the National Guard from police duty in industrial disputes, I am glad to say that I heartily favor this plan."

"I appreciate your invitation to join the league, and I will be glad to lend my name to it."

Moses Alexander, Idaho—"I desire to take this method of wishing you great success in the cause, and trust it may be the means of inspiring the people of the country with the necessity of the hour."

#### Adjutants General.

Charles W. Thomas, Jr., California—"I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts which the league is making."

John Chase—"I am most heartily in accord with the proposition and am enclosing application for membership."

Maurice J. Sullivan, Nevada—"Enclosed please find application for membership in the Defense League. I am heartily in favor of what you are endeavoring to accomplish. I am strongly in favor of the elimination of strike duty from the responsibilities of the National Guard, as I believe that this will increase the numerical strength and tend to raise the standard of men belonging to same."

Harry T. Herring, New Mexico—"I am in hearty accord with the objects of this league and am enclosing herewith application for membership."

E. A. Wedgwood, Utah—"I am heartily in sympathy with you as to building up a defense for the West."

Maurice Thompson, Washington—"National Guard of Washington strongly advocates the elimination of strike duty from functions of National Guard as a measure calculated to greatly increase its strength, efficiency and reliability for the primarily important work of national defense."

P. H. Crow, Idaho—"It will be a pleasure to me to accept membership in the Pacific Coast Defense League. I am heartily in favor of the preparedness measures as advocated by the league."

#### Mayors.

James Rolph, Jr., San Francisco—"In my opinion the Pacific Coast Defense League has undertaken a most meritorious work, the resulting benefits of which will no doubt prove of great advantage to the Pacific Coast. I most earnestly hope that all classes of citizens of our glorious State of California will avail themselves of the very first opportunity to lend their influential and financial support to help carry this great work through to success."

Charles F. O'Neill, San Diego—"I am in full sympathy with the purposes of your organization and will be glad to co-operate with you in any manner possible."

John C. Lane, City of Honolulu—"I heartily indorse the project and will be pleased to secure membership in your league."

Dated April 25, 1916, at Washington.

Senator John D. Works, California—"I think also that the National Guard should be relieved from what you call strike duty. To use the militia for that purpose has the tendency to exclude citizens belonging to labor organizations from service in the National Guard and

should not be done. Besides that it brings the military force of the States in conflict with the industrial forces which I think is detrimental to the best interests of the State."

#### CHOICE OF FOUR CAREERS.

Training for any one of four different careers may hereafter be chosen by students of the College of Mining of the University of California.

A fundamental reorganization of the curriculum of the College of Mining has just been approved by the Academic Senate by which students may choose between four-year courses for mining engineers, metallurgists, economic geologists, or petroleum engineers.

Choice need not be made until after the Freshmen year is completed. After all the students in the College of Mining have had a year's fundamental training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, surveying, hygiene, physical education, and military drill, and in mechanical drawing specially planned for mining students, then they will begin to specialize.

The students in petroleum engineering will have special work in chemistry, invertebrate geology, palaeontology, petroleum mining (including prospecting, the drilling and control of oil wells, methods of extracting oil and gas from wells, methods of separating sand, water, and gas from oil, and asphalt mining) and in the transporting, storing, and marketing of petroleum, including the economics of the oil industry and the valuation of oil lands. A new course will be given in petroleum cost-accounting, including cost-keeping and accounting methods for the oil fields and methods for the payment of workmen, the purchase and distribution of supplies, and the making of production records and administrative reports, and a new course in the investigation of special problems in the production, transportation and storage of petroleum, with practice in gauging and testing.

Those who specialize in economic geology will have much advanced training in geology, palaeontology, and mineralogy. The metallurgists will have thorough-going training in the metallurgy of gold, silver, quicksilver, lead, copper, iron, steel, etc. The students of mining engineering will be given broad engineering training, with instruction in mine cost-accounting, the metallurgy of gold, silver, quicksilver, iron and steel, and the construction of mining plants, and a new course in coal mining, in which they will be instructed in the development and equipment of a coal mine and the mining and preparation of bituminous and anthracite coal.

The College of Mining, of which A. C. Lawson, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, has now succeeded the late Professor Samuel Benedict Christy as Dean, now has an enrollment of ninety-six. It is more splendidly housed than any other mining school in the world, in a great granite edifice built and equipped through the generosity of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst as a memorial to her husband, Senator George Hearst, the pioneer mining man. The resources in collections and equipment have been valuably increased of late through numerous gifts made by exhibitors of mining and geological collections at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

#### "MOVIE" OPERATORS GAIN.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has signed contracts with a dozen picture houses in Erie, Pa. Better working conditions have been secured.

With one exception every picture house in Springfield, Ill., has signed an agreement with the Moving Picture Operators' Union. Wages are increased, hours reduced and better working conditions assured.

Marriage is both an illusion and a disillusion.

From Indiana Labor Bulletin, Indianapolis, April 12, 1916.

There are but few firms in Indianapolis whose names are better known than the Baldwin Piano Company, extensive and popular dealers in pianos. The superior quality of goods handled is clearly shown by the increasing business which they enjoy. We are pleased to note that the management has always held a most satisfactory disposition toward labor and its cause. This firm can always be depended upon for square dealings with labor and the public. In this number we wish to urge the importance of union men furthering and supporting the interests of these concerns which are known to be friendly to them, for in so doing they further their own interests. We have no hesitancy in placing the name of the Baldwin Piano Company on the list of those concerns deserving of honorable mention.

The Pacific Coast Headquarters of the

**BALDWIN PIANO CO.**



are located at

310 SUTTER ST. SAN FRANCISCO

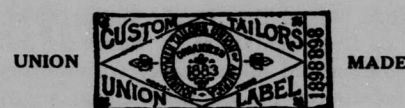
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**WATCH CONGRESS.****By Dante Barton.**

Privilege and special interests have tried to set up complete control and ownership over this present Congress of the United States. And they have come mighty near doing it. They will do it in the next few weeks if the people, the workers and farmers especially, don't realize mighty quickly that while they, the people, are having their minds taken up by war talk and preparations for war, vastly valuable privileges and vastly valuable sums of public wealth are being grabbed off right under their noses.

Not for ten years at least have there been such bold attempts and so many bold attempts to grab wealth and power away from the people as are being perpetrated right now in the Senate and House of Representatives of this present Congress.

And not for ten years at least has there been a Congress with so much of a disposition to let the plunderers get away with their plunder.

This is not a guess. Look at this record: First, look at two things bad as they can be, that have been actually done, one by the House and one by the Senate:

The House of Representatives adopted the "Madden Amendment" to the present Parcels Post law limiting the weight of a parcel that could be carried by the United States postal service to fifty pounds. That took away the rightful authority which the Postmaster General now has to raise the limit of weight on parcels and packages to any amount the government thought fit. Only the express companies and allied interests wanted that limit to fifty pounds put on. The people all wanted to extend the public service of carrying things at as near the bare cost of the service as possible.

There was not any possibility of mistaking the issue there presented, because there were many speeches and long debates on the floor of the House. As Lynn Haines says in his "Searchlight on Congress," "David Lewis of Maryland, 'father of the parcels post,' led a fruitless fight to make this branch of the postal service on a par with that of the leading European countries."

Now turn to the Senate for another completed transaction as far as the Senate could complete it, of what the special interests are getting, or grabbing at, at the expense of the public service and the public wealth:

The indefensible Shields Water Power bill, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives of Congress, will give away, forever and substantially without any compensation to the people, all the water power of all the navigable rivers of the United States. If that remaining natural resource of wealth and power were developed rightfully (if not directly by the government at least by a leasing system under direct government control and with adequate compensation to the people) the people would have a vast source of public income, and cities, States and the Nation would have a splendid preventive of extortion by coal trusts, electric lighting and power combinations, gas interests and manufacturing "combines."

But the Senate would give that away to the privileged financial interests, to make them richer and more powerful and to make the people poorer and less powerful.

With these two instances as a starter to show the prevailing quality of both the Senate and House in their attitude of favor toward privilege and special interests as against the public rights, consider the imminent danger that there is in these further iniquitous measures and enormous grabs at wealth and power which committees, or other groups, of the Senate and House are threatening to put across:

The public lands committee of the Senate has taken a fairly good land leasing bill that passed

the House and has made it about as bad a bill as any public plunderer would want. The committee struck out all provision as to the proper leasing or the proper development of coal lands, leaving coal land monopolies secure from competition or free to grab some more under old imperfect laws when the public had its back turned. As to oil lands it put in a lot of jokers in the shape of references to old forgotten statutes and practically waived all right of the public to the lawfully remaining oil lands of the public domain—confirming old grants to private grabbers that would otherwise be illegal.

Just to show that it knew what it was doing, this same public lands committee of the Senate recommended the passage of a bill, introduced by the chairman of the committee, Senator Myers of Montana, which if it is enacted will grant to a private corporation, the Republic Coal Company, a subsidiary to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, more than 2000 acres of coal land in the State of Montana, but belonging to all the people of the United States, which is officially estimated to contain ten million tons of high grade coal, worth about thirty million dollars. The bill would give it all away for about \$82,000!

That coal grab has been beaten twice—in two Congresses. But see the persistency with which the plunderers return to the attack. They think they know this Congress.

The Water Power on Public Lands bill has also been changed in the Senate public lands committee from the mildly respectable bill that the House passed into a bill that is almost as bad as the Shields bill, the latter referring only to the water power of navigable rivers.

A fake Rural Credits bill has been approved by the Senate Committee on Banks and Banking, while the House Committee on Banks and Banking has made up its mind also to approve it, although the House committee has not yet made its reports. This misconceived Rural Credits legislation is all in the interest of bankers and investors and all against the farmers and others who need credit. It puts on the back of labor another enormous bankers' trust and an enormously expensive governmental machinery to help keep a borrower from getting money at reasonable interest. It stands in the way of really good rural credits legislation.

Along this same line, the House of Representatives voted down, by a vote of ten to one, a few weeks ago, the proposition of Representative Howard of Georgia to increase the amounts that can be deposited in postal savings banks and to increase the usefulness of those absolutely safe depositories of the wage-earners' money. The banks did not want the competition of the postal savings banks. And so the House of Representatives did not want it either.

These are only the most glaring instances of what the powerful privileged interests are doing with this Congress.

Now let labor watch where these men of the Senate and House propose to lay the taxes—the burden of paying for "preparedness," for war if it is forced, and for the ways of peace in government.

Watch how these interests that are using Congress for their grabs of public wealth will use Congress, if you let them, to place more taxes on labor and to dodge rightful income taxes, inheritance taxes, taxes on war profits and taxes on privately monopolized social values.

The waste product of saw mills in the United States including that fed to furnaces as fuel is estimated to be 36,000,000 cords per year, and the equivalent of 2,880,000,000 cubic feet of solid wood substance. About half of it has no use whatever but is usually burned to get rid of it.



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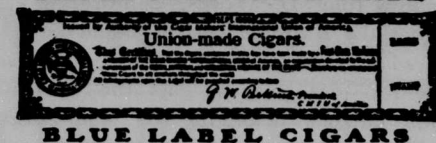
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10 CENTS!****By H. F. Powell, L. S. W., Australian Labor  
Organizer.**

Today, as yesterday, men lay down their lives, in bloody war, to uphold a civilization, here to view!

Every day since August, 1914, has seen their sacrificial flow of blood and life, of home and happiness, to "save their country," their "freedom," their "civilization."

As the man inquired of honor:

"What is honor?" "A word."

"What is that word, 'honor'?" "Air."

"Who hath it?" "He that died o' Wednesday."

"Doth he feel it?" "No."

"Doth he hear it?" "No."

"Is it insensible, then?" "Yea, to the dead."

"But, will it not live with the living?" "No."

"Why?" "Detraction will not suffer it."

So it is with "civilization."

In this thing called "civilization," behold, two children born at daybreak one ripening spring-time! Each innocent, cherubic, lusty and all aglow with God's good natural gifts! Each symbolical of loftiest ideality and the noblest relationship! Each a fragmentary part of the great architectural structure—humanity—more valuable than a ton of radium, absolutely priceless! Either of them, equally, a national asset surpassing Morgan's billions, more tangible than the Federal treasury, of more actual worth, present and future, than any United States President could ever be!

Thanks to the puny, puppet-plan, called "civilization," a string is pulled and, within seven days, one infant has fallen away to a sickly weakling, while the other literally wallows, pig-like in luxury. And they who pull the strings are not of the people. They are the people's enemies. The enemies of freedom, of popular education, of popular efficiency, of popular physical fitness, of popular success in the arts and sciences, of popular comfort, conveniences and contentment; in short, the enemies of peace, plenty and prosperity for the whole people! The string-pullers operating the puppet-plan, "civilization," are the vultures and vampires of society, that prey on its vitals to the accompaniment of groans, supplications, imprecations, threats and violence.

Hence we can easily understand that the puny, weakling child represents no unit, but ninety per cent of the whole people, and that the other child, wallowing in luxury, does not even represent one per cent, but rather one in a million.

Here he sits! Raised on a pedestal of purple and gold, a Moloch-child! Fat and dimpled limbs garbed in costly laces and gemmed with precious stones! Servile train of sleek and silent servitors attending—nurses, doctors, lawyers, merchants, shippers, producers, bankers, agents of every description, and still more servile relatives! Cat-like, they crawl and creep about him, the Moloch-child, their single eye bent enviously upon his, to them, so boundless wealth. By slippery guile, or slimy bribe, or other means, they wind in and out, and linger, as worms feeding on the remains of a corpse. Surreptitiously, and openly, they prey upon the coffers of this small posthumous heir to the extent of \$75 per day.

Around this infant prodigy of puppet-dom, seated on his golden-purple throne in pompous splendor, extend a ghastly band of children like himself, yet how unlike! Five thousand of them, a hideous array, repulsive to the view, yet, turn in any direction, your gaze can not escape the seething, awful throng of infant beings which are neither wolves nor childlike, but something indescribable and dreadful in their forecasts of future terror. They are ragged, wretched, writhing, stamping, swearing, stealing from each other old crusts and rending remnants of food from filthy bins, fighting and biting, yet bony, skinny and puny.

These are the Christian children, of whom the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association at Philadelphia, in session during the last week of April, 1916, stated that they could be kept alive in Bible lands for one week at the sum of ten cents.

Astor baby was dealt with in the front page; Christian baby was dealt with on the back of same sheet, press of United States of America, Saturday, April 29th.

Astor baby's expenses for one year were reported at \$27,593. Christian baby's expenses for one week were given as ten cents.

The two incidents, so strongly typical, presented a contrast so abnormal and disgraceful that this article is the result.

"The truth shall make you free."

The poor little Moloch-child is not to blame. Still less is the Christian child to blame! It is we who are to blame, we ourselves, for allowing "civilization" to continue as it is, a mockery and a contempt.

Human life is the most precious product of the universe of suns. Yet we allow it to be wasted like stubble. In civilized lands, millions are spent upon missions, but only a comparatively few cents on children. To irrigate the sterile country, to improve the products of wool, of wheat, of corn, of fruits, of flowers, of horses, of dogs, of cattle, State departments are created and a crowd of culturists is promoted and fostered, at big expense. It is considered well worth while to protect and cherish the land and its products for the profit of a few; but it is not considered worth while to protect and cherish the natural heirs to the land and its products because they are not exactly chattel slaves of the relatively few profit-mongers. We have it there in a nutshell.

Yet the Christian child is as valuable an asset to the country as is the Moloch-child!

To apply to the upkeep of a "Christian child in Bible lands" the sum of ten cents per week is neither more nor less than to apply the pruning knife to the shooting branches of humanity, its infants, and to lop them off, by measles, by scarlet fever, by whooping cough, by diphtheria and croup.

It is to apply the weeding-out process to the unfit who have been made unfit by the process, with its weakening effect upon them. It is to withhold from child-life all the essentials to a strong youth and maturely perfect manhood and womanhood; to sap it of the vital forces and reduce its pristine vigor and brilliance to the nondescript and the dull, the spineless and the colorless. It is to create a nation of weaklings, infants spoiled, even in their prime of life, whose phantom grimy fists of bony childhood may still be seen, attacking the sleek, complacent, social wreckers, in the hour of seeming triumph, and whose echoing, remembered and reverberated cries of want menace the security and the peace of every vampire responsible for the big percentage of infant mortality. For the still larger percentage of infants existing in misery! And for the depravity and enervation and the crime arising therefrom!

"Astor baby, \$500," and "Christian baby, 10 cents," means that the sum spent on the Astor child would, at that rate, keep five thousand Christian children one week. Yet even this small sum is denied to thousands upon thousands of them. May we who understand take heed, and transfer the authority of government from the string-pullers of puppet-dom to the organizers of labor for humanity, in the unions, in the legislatures and in the commonwealth! May this moral, conveyed by the cold steel of the printing press and the senseless ink of the printer, fly home like an arrow to its mark, and stir up the red blood of our indignation, and stimulate the high power of our united force, until every child in the land is assured of all the nourishment, care and healthy environment that it needs for its strength and joy of life, along with the elements that go toward the production of grand citizenship, sterling men and women and a great and noble nation.

He who does not secure to childhood the means for its full growth in health and strength and joy is responsible for the after effects of depravity and degeneracy in manhood and womanhood.

So, let us act! Dethrone the Astor Moloch, and feed the Christian child!

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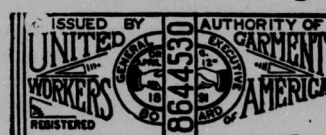
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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,  
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.  
—Thomas Stuart Keene.

The bill providing for the printing of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, including the testimony, has passed both houses of Congress. Those who desire copies should apply for them at once to Senators and Congressmen.

If the United States government could be induced to intervene in Mexico and annex a slice of her territory as indemnity the fortune of William Randolph Hearst would be increased \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Has this fact any influence upon the editorial policy of the Hearst papers?

The Pacific Coast District Convention of the International Longshoremen's Union is being held this week in Seattle, and as usual the dreamers are advocating secession and disunion rather than union. What the result will be is doubtful, though the real union men are fighting valiantly against secession.

It is always a good thing to know what to do. And it is also a good thing to do it. Knowledge not applied when occasion requires is worthless. If you are not aware that the union label is a powerful influence for good in the labor movement we now inform you that such is the case. Now it is up to you to demand it on all your purchases.

We have received a copy of "The Hate Breeders," a one-act play in five scenes and three pictures, by Ednah Aiken of this city. The scene of the play is laid in Germany. The hero is a young Socialist who at first defies the military authorities, but finally yields to the pleadings of his sweetheart and goes into the savage conflict, where he is wounded. He protests against surgeons saving his life only to return him to the front again. The play is a powerful argument against war and a plea for peace and brotherhood throughout the world.

The editor of this journal was born and raised and learned his trade as a printer in Iowa. He has had several years of experience in California with woman suffrage, and his advice to his fellow trade unionists of the Hawkeye State is to go, every mother's son of them, to the polls on June 6th and vote to enfranchise the women. Such a course will give a fundamental right to their mothers, wives and sisters, double labor's power for improvement and bring into governmental affairs a new and highly helpful influence. No union man can afford to miss this opportunity of bringing nearer the day of justice.

## -:- The Policy of Labor -:-

An attempt made to induce the San Francisco Labor Council to commit itself upon the question of severing diplomatic relations with Germany failed last Friday night by a vote of two to one.

This does not mean that the Labor Council favors war. It simply means that the delegates to the Council did not feel that they had sufficient information on the particular subject to be able to give advice as to the policy the President of the United States should follow in diplomatic relations with any of the belligerent nations, and that the matter could be safely left in his hands.

Another feature of the case was the desire to avoid a discussion that could not possibly be productive of any good and which doubtless would tend to stir up national feelings and antagonisms. The membership of our unions is made up of all nationalities, men and women of all shades of political, religious and governmental beliefs, and it was assumed that without regard for other differences they were all loyal to the United States and to trade unionism and that anything that would lead to ill feeling among them should be avoided unless it was absolutely necessary to the welfare of the workers. And the matter of diplomatic relations with Germany was not deemed to be in that category.

The report of the Law and Legislative Committee, which was adopted, clearly set forth that the workers of this city favor peace, and not war, and that the United States government should take the lead in declaring its willingness to join other powers in a reduction of armaments, both naval and military, and the substitution of international tribunals for force in the settlement of disputes between nations, while avoiding placing obstacles in the way of the President of the United States in his diplomatic negotiations with any particular nation.

The recommendations, specifically, were that the Secretary of the Labor Council be directed to forward to Senators and Representatives in Congress the following principles previously adopted:

"1. We favor the peaceful settlement of all international disputes, and welcome such international agreements as will make large or competitive armaments unnecessary.

"2. We favor the following provision to be incorporated in the naval appropriation bill and similar measures:

"That if at any time before the appropriations authorized by this Act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the co-operation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals shall be suspended, if so ordered by the President of the United States."

"3. We believe it is to the immediate interest of humanity to take the profit out of military and naval preparedness. Therefore, we favor government acquisition of all patent rights in arms, munitions and other implements of war. For the same reason we favor the construction of naval vessels in government yards exclusively, and the manufacture of armor plate, guns, ammunition and other equipment of war exclusively in government establishments; we also favor a proper allotment of such work for the Pacific Coast.

"4. We favor legislation to exempt the militia from strike duty."



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A well at Hiawatha, Kan., gives out, not water, or oil, or gas, but simply air, and this gushes forth in great volume and force, we are told, and "with a whistling sound." The air is cold, yet Kansas has her full share of hot air dispensers.

"The 'Bee' has ordered twelve new linotype machines to replace the battery that has been used for forty-six years—two shifts a day for twenty-three years. Ten new machines are to be installed in the new 'World-Herald' composing room." This item is taken from the Omaha "Western Laborer." What an old man Frank Kennedy, its editor, must be. He set type by hand on the "Bee," and he was no spring chicken then.

This paper does not discuss politics, but it favors the recall law, and therefore objects to anything that will bring that law into disrepute. The announced intention of Eugene E. Schmitz to invoke the recall against Mayor Rolph, if carried out, could have no other influence, because it would squander the people's money in a ridiculous election. Only a few months ago the people elected Mayor Rolph, and his conduct since has not been such as to cause them to change their minds about him, therefore a recall election would be the height of folly.

Basil M. Manly, writer of the Walsh report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, in a public statement on April 21st, through the Newspaper Enterprise Association of Cleveland, charges that income tax dodging in the United States, on the part of the rich, amounts to at least \$320,000,000. The total income tax collections should therefore have been more than four hundred million dollars instead of the eighty million which were collected. If this tax were collected there would be no need to worry about a shortage of revenue for any purpose whatever, preparedness included.

The enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, sale or use of any paint material containing more than 5 per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound is the principal recommendation of the British departmental committee appointed to investigate the danger of the use of paints containing lead to the health of persons engaged in painting buildings. The committee found that serious efforts had been made to deal with the evil of lead poisoning among house painters in France, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, and suggests that Great Britain should not be behind other countries in such a matter.

A rich Chicago woman who held the view common to many people of ample means that the troubles of the "other half" are largely imaginary and that \$7 a week is enough to support a working woman in comfort if not in luxury, undertook to try the experiment. Before doing so she had caused much newspaper discussion by her declarations on the subject and she convinced many persons who did not know what it means to live off a dollar a day that this was almost luxury. Then, just to cinch the matter, this theorist decided to leave her beautiful home and show how easy it was to live on \$7 a week for all expenses. At the end of a few days of this she abandoned the experiment, and as she said, "after a particularly hard and trying day" she left her cheap room in a hotel and returned to her splendid home, satisfied to let those who were compelled to do so live on a dollar a day. She had lost weight and energy under the test.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A nice-appearing young lady struck the bindery foreman for a job, stating she knew all about bookbinding, etc., "and of course I can go right ahead with the work."

The boss hired her on the spot and, as an afterthought, asked casually where she had worked.

"Oh, I have never really worked at it, don't you know; but my young gentleman friend is a press feeder and he explained bookbinding to me so I would have no trouble."

His relatives telephoned to the nearest florist's: "The ribbon must be extra wide, with 'Rest in Peace' on both sides and, if there is room, 'We shall meet in Heaven.'"

The florist was away and his new assistant handled the job. There was a sensation when the flowers turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, indeed, and on it was the inscription:

"Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room we shall meet in Heaven." "Current Opinion."

As the subject for their weekly essay the schoolmaster asked his pupils to say what they could do if they had \$1,000,000.

At once all heads were bent, save one, and pens scratched busily. The one exception was little Willie. He calmly sat doing nothing, twiddling his fingers and watching the flies on the ceiling.

At the end of the time the teacher collected the papers and Willie handed over a blank sheet.

"How is this, Willie," asked the teacher. "Is this your essay? Why, all the others have written at least two sheets, while you do nothing!"

"Well, replied Willie, "that is what I would do if I were a millionaire."

Newwed—It is hard to ask for bread and get a stone.

Mrs. Newwed—It is worse to ask for a stone and get paste.—New York "Sun."

When Alton Michael Packward asked the porter of the Great Southern at Gulfport, Miss.:

"Is that the Gulf of Mexico?" the porter replied: "Only a po'shun of it, sah."—Lyceum Magazine."

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying:

"I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

"Madame," rejoined a witty son of Erin, who happened to be present, "thousands would back me in saying you were meant for an Irishman."

A settlement worker tells the following story:

"In the old days of carpet bag rule, when the colored brother was in great evidence at election times, on one occasion in an election an officer amused himself by mixing a large number of rat poison circulars among the regular ballots. They were the same size as the ballots, but instead of the party insignia bore a picture of a large rat. Many of the citizens 'voted' the rat poison ticket until at last a field hand, more cautious than the others, took one of the circulars to a pompous old uncle.

"Won't you please tell me, Uncle Isam, what dish here rat stands for?" he asked.

"The old man took the circular, adjusted his brass-rimmed specs and stared at the rodent for a moment. Then he handed back the paper.

"'Brudder,' he said, 'is yo lived all dis time an' nebber heered tell 'bout de Ratification ob de Constitution?'"—St. Louis "Star."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### "FOOLS IS RIGHT."

Two friends were hanging on a bar and speaking of the war

And wondering what all those guys should shoot each other for.

"What fools those fellows are," said one. What fools they are to fight!"

The other man agreed with him and answered: "Fools is right!"

The Kaiser sure will lose his goat—he hasn't got a chance

To win from England, let alone from Russia and from France."

"Aw, rent a hall!" the other said, "You're talking like a yap.

When this here war is ended France will not be on the map."

And so they argued back and forth until they came to blows.

And ere 'he barkeep stopped them they had smashed each other's nose,

And one of them had just remarked: "What fools they are to fight!"

The other had agreed with him and answered: "Fools is right!"

—George E. Phair.

### SCANDAL FAST, TRUTH SLOW.

Scandal travels 1000 yards a second, according to Professor Benjamin Snow of the University of Wisconsin, who bases his calculations on observations around the university, but which might be applied to other localities.

Flattery has the second greatest speed, according to the professor, traveling from 400 to 500 yards in the same time. Truth, however, he declared, was slowest of all, moving only about 2½ yards per second.

He said his computations were based on the speed of the sound of an alarm clock, which is zero.

### AMEND CHILD LABOR BILL.

The bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor has been reported to the Senate by Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

Under instruction from the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which the House bill was referred some weeks ago, the Senate substitute includes vital amendments.

The House bill prohibited the shipment of products from State to State if those products were made "in whole or in part by the labor of children under the age of sixteen years." This placed the penalty upon the goods themselves.

The constitutional lawyers on the Senate committee feared, it is said, that the Supreme Court might declare unconstitutional the outlawing provisions, "good and wholesome in themselves, but tainted because produced by the labor of children."

To overcome this possible constitutional astigmatism on the part of the Supreme Court, the bill as reported by the Senate committee places the penalty upon the manufacturer or dealer, and prohibits him from shipping in interstate commerce any article or commodity produced by the labor of children between the ages specified in the bill.

The report, which was prepared by Senator Robinson to accompany the bill, is not yet available.

The proponents of Federal child-labor legislation are confident that the Senate measure will pass the Senate by a good majority, if it can be forced to a vote.

The parliamentary rules under which the Senate transacts business, are so antiquated that a few well-managed obstructionists can strangle almost any measure unless those favoring it resort to revolutionary action and declare a cloture.



### AN ORGANIZATION OF DEEDS.

The steady progress of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra in its career of usefulness and in its appeal to the music lovers of this city has been accelerated by the engagement of Nikolai Sokoloff, as the director, and the organization over which he wields his baton now challenges successfully the most exacting critics while it pleases the vast majority by the beauty of its programs arranged to develop musical appreciation to the highest possible degree.

For its third concert of the third season, the People's Philharmonic orchestra will offer a varied program of melodic masterpieces including Tchaikowsky's popular Symphony (the 4th) all of which will be played; Mozart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Rimsky-Korsakow's "Spanish Caprice," and Max Bruch's Concerto in G minor for violin and orchestra. The soloist will be Emilio Meriz, one of the best violinists on the Pacific Coast and concert master of the orchestra.

It is pointed out by the People's Philharmonic Association, which is the organization backing and sustaining the orchestra, that this aggregation of 65 musicians is essentially "the people's." Its inception began in the impulse of some of the most artistic members of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, to "get together" in weekly rehearsals of the best music. The nucleus of the orchestra grew under the leadership of the late Herman Perlet, the members merely coming together once a week for the mutual advantage which participation in such an orchestra involved. The number of enthusiasts grew and their artistry expanded, until an orchestra capable of holding its own with any in the world was developed, and now under the baton of a great master of interpretation, the People's Philharmonic Orchestra stands a splendid institution reflecting credit on the zeal of the artists whose motto has become "music for art and the people's sake."

The purchase of season tickets carries with it membership in the Association and the consciousness of aiding in a cause which means much to the artistic and industrial advantage of this city.

General admission is 25 cents and reserved seats are 50 cents. They may be secured at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s or Kohler & Chase's stores.

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present next week a great new show with Fritzi Scheff, the brilliant Viennese prima donna, as its headline attraction. The glorious triumph achieved by Miss Scheff during her previous engagement at this theatre is still fresh in the public memory. She is without doubt one of the most attractive and gifted of artistes. Her charm, daintiness, style and beautifully cultivated voice always command enthusiastic approval. Miss Scheff's program will be composed of her greatest musical triumphs and she brings with her as musical director, August Kleinecke. Manuel Quiroga, the young Spanish violinist who recently made his American debut in New York and became one of the artistic successes of its musical world, will be a special feature of the new bill. Aveling and Lloyd call themselves "Two Southern Gentlemen" and their dialogue is written for them by Aaron Hoffman along these lines. Both men are excellent delineators of character comedy. Homer Miles and Helen Ray will appear in Mr. Miles' latest sketch "An Innocent Bystander," which contains an ingenious and thoroughly interesting story. Mr. Miles is particularly happy as a "man about town," and Miss Ray as "A Girl" is both clever and captivating. A trio calling themselves "Three Little Pals" are Conlin, Steele and Parks. These two men and a girl sing, dance and chatter in a diverting and unconventional manner. Joe Laurie and Aleen Bronson will present a delightful bit of foolery in the shape of a musical skit called "Lost and Found." The Carpos Brothers have a new head balancing and musical act. Imagine a man playing the piano with another man weighing over 150 pounds balanced on his head who at the same time is performing on the mandolin and you will have an idea of one of the feats this wonderful couple accomplish. Stella Mayhew and Billie Taylor will be the only holdovers in this great and novel vaudeville bill.

Intellectual gifts are like gifts of strength, or wealth, or rank, or worldly power—splendid instruments if nobly used—but requiring qualities to use them nobler and better than themselves.—J. A. Froude.

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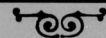


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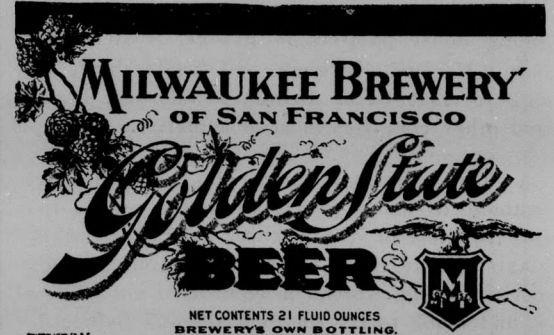


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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

### Boozological.

Owing to the lack of attention of Joe Walker of the "Clarion" staff, the thanks of Buzzy, Rice & Co., has been delayed for some time, but Buzzy and his partner wish to convey through the medium of the "Labor Clarion," their heartfelt gratitude to the boys of 68 Haight street and all other members who assisted in their grand opening of the Keystone, on Seventh street, next to the Postoffice, a couple of weeks ago. Birdie Williams acted as master of ceremonies and took charge of the big events, as well as the discordant or otherwise harmonies on this festive occasion, and naturally or artificially his personality coupled with that of B. Rice & Co., was sufficient to make the Tower of Jewels look like a cancelled postage stamp. The writer in tribute to Buzzy and his official family, desires to convey glad tidings and best wishes for his future success in this new establishment.

### A MUSICIAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

We quote an interesting episode in the career of Cimarosa. "The taste for the Italian school was still paramount at the musical capital of Austria. Though such composers as Haydn, Salieri, and young Mozart, who had commenced to be welcomed as an unexampled prodigy, were in Vienna, the court preferred the suave and shallow beauties of Italian music to their own serious German school, which was commencing to send down such deep roots into the popular heart.

"Cimarosa produced 'Il Matrimonio Segreto' (The Secret Marriage), his finest opera, for his new patron. . . . The emperor could not attend the first representation, but a brilliant audience hailed it with delight. Leopold made amends, though, on the second night, for he stood in his box and said, aloud—'Bravo, Cimarosa, bravissimo! The whole opera is admirable, delightful, enchanting! I did not applaud, that I might not lose a single note of this masterpiece. You have heard it twice, and I must have the same pleasure before I go to bed. Singers and musicians, pass into the next room. Cimarosa will come, too, and preside at the banquet prepared for you. When you have had sufficient rest, we will begin again. I encore the whole opera, and in the meanwhile let us applaud it as it deserves.'

"The emperor gave the signal, and . . . the musicians passed in to their midnight feast. There is no record of any other such compliment, except that to the Latin dramatist, Plautus, whose 'Eunuchus' was performed twice on the same day.

"Yet the same Viennese public, six years before, had actually hissed Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' which shares with Rossini's 'Il Barbiere,' the greatest rank in comic opera, and has retained to this day, its perennial freshness and interest. Cimarosa himself did not share the opinion of his admirers in respect to Mozart. A certain Viennese painter attempted to flatter him by decrying Mozart's music in comparison with his own. The following retort shows the nobility of genius: 'I, sir? What would you call the man who would seek to assure you that you were superior to Raphael?' Another acute rejoinder, on the respective merits of Mozart and Cimarosa, was made by the French composer, Gretry, in answer to a criticism by Napoleon, when first consul, that great man affecting to be a dilettante in music: 'Sir, Cimarosa puts the statue on the theatre and the pedestal in the orchestra, instead of which Mozart puts the statue in the orchestra and the pedestal on the theatre.'"

Blessed is he who has found his work—Carlyle.

### EDWARD MCGINITY MISSING.

The theory of suicide was advanced by the police following the mysterious disappearance of Edward McGinity, business agent for Press Assistants' Union No. 33, and the finding of a coat and vest identified as his Tuesday on the ocean beach opposite Golden Gate Life Saving Station.

Friends of McGinity say he had been despondent. McGinity, married and living at 3937 Seventeenth street, passed Monday evening with two friends, Charles Radebold, 473 Page street, former business agent of the Pressmen's Union, and Edward Shaw, 753 Vallejo street.

While the three were standing at Kearny and Clay streets McGinity suddenly disappeared and his friends could find no trace of him.

Tuesday Patrick H. Harrity, a laborer of Mare Island, was lying on the sand at the ocean beach when he noticed a coat and vest beneath the runway leading down from the life-saving station. He turned the garments over to the police and from the papers in the pockets they were identified as McGinity's.

### MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Approximately a dozen San Francisco garages and automobile repair shops were affected Monday when 125 members of Machinists' Union No. 68 walked out.

The repair machinists recently notified the garages and repair shops that union wages beginning May 1st would be \$4.50 per day. Many of the shops acceded to the demand.

Stories circulated to the effect that a great many men refused to respond to the call of the

union are absolutely without foundation. The members to a man walked out in every shop that refused to pay the increased scale of wages.

Daily establishments are yielding and it is expected that within a few days all will have complied with the demands of the union.

### THE CREAM OF ALL BEERS

## Yosemite Lager

A Home Product  
and Best on the  
Market

Guaranteed to  
conform strictly to the new  
Pure Food Act

Brewed by

Enterprise Brewing Co.

## SWISS

WATCHMAKERS

For \$1.00 we clean any  
kind of watch  
Guarantee correct time for 2 years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
WEDDING RINGS

\$2.00 Alaska Silver, 7 Jewel, Dustproof  
Workmen's Watches -- Agents for  
Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton Watches  
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair



STEFFEN BROS.

2146 MISSION STREET  
Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth  
corner Sycamore Avenue  
SAN FRANCISCO

NOTE—Out of special respect to  
Union Labor we will give 15% dis-  
count on merchandise to any one  
bringing this "Ad" and showing their  
Union Card.



Why worry over the safety of your valuable papers?  
Rent a box in our Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vaults  
at a cost of about One Cent a Day.

### THE MISSION BANK

16th Street and Julian Avenue  
VAULTS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

## Union-Made Overalls, Jumpers and Aprons for all Trades ARE REASONABLY PRICED AT PRAGERS

If you are in need of any of the above lines, come to Prager's, where you will find Union-made goods at more than reasonable prices.

### We Carry a Complete Stock of Bar and Waiters' Goods

We are pleased to announce there has been no raise in the prices of these lines. Aprons, jackets, coats, suitable for bar workers and waiters, are here in a great assortment.

### Union-Made Work Shirts 50c

An extensive assortment of good, wear-  
giving work shirts in both light and dark  
colors. Some are in black sateen and drill,  
others in blue chambray or khaki.





## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 28, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Brouillet excused; Delegate Judson was appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials—Laundry Workers**—Mrs. Lillie Kloos, Mrs. Emma O'Keefe, vice Minnie Heinrich and Geo. Black. **Asphalt Workers**—S. P. Brooke, additional delegate. **Ice Wagon Drivers**—J. H. Malli, vice John Coughlin. **Boiler Makers No. 6**—Walter Anderson, vice J. G. Enright. **Carpenters No. 483**—John Helikson, vice C. A. McColm. **Musicians**—Chas. Schuppert and W. Schaefer, vice A. Greenbaum, J. Tully. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Children's Theatre, announcing that it will give performances every Friday and Saturday, at the Republic Theatre. From Beer Bottlers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for picnic, which will be held Sunday, April 30th. From Cooks' Helpers' Union, relative to a ten-hour workday. From Senator Works, relative to the bill providing for retirement of civil service employees. From Union Label Trades Department, relative to the unfair Encyclopedia Britannica. From Machinists' Union No. 68, relative to the minimum rate of wages for machinists employed in the automobile industry.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stable Employees' Union, request for a boycott on Lindauer Stable. From Waiters' Union, request for a boycott on the Crest Cafe. From Tailors' Union No. 2, request for a boycott on the tailoring firms of F. J. Clancy and Rosenberg & Galt.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Federal Employees' Union, Washington, D. C., relative to the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Industrial Accident Commission, relative to co-operation from the wage earners to prevent industrial accidents.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, request for a good speaker to come to Vallejo Friday evening. The Chair appointed Brother John O. Walsh. From Machinists' Union No. 44, Washington, D. C., requesting Council to write our representatives in Congress, requesting them to assist in defeating the stop-watch and bonus system in government plants.

**Resolutions**—Resolutions were submitted by Delegate O'Connell, relative to a proposed change in the ordinance regulating taxicabs and vehicles so as to permit verbal soliciting at the Ferry and steamboat landings. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, The daily morning papers for some time past have conducted a campaign of misrepresentation and calumny against the Chauffeurs' Union and independent taxi operators, for the purpose of creating public sentiment against a proposed change in the ordinance regulating taxicabs and passenger vehicles so as to permit verbal soliciting at the ferry, depot and steamboat landings; and

"Whereas, Said misrepresentation consists in the false plea that the reason for such proposed change in the ordinance is a desire to re-establish the so-called noisy line, barking, manhandling, body snatching and other vile conditions which under no modern municipal government should not be permitted to exist; and

"Whereas, The express provisions of the ordinance forbid noisy and boisterous language, and ample and summary power is given to the police

department to suppress every infraction of the law, which the said department is fully competent to enforce; and

"Whereas, The real merit of the controversy pertains to the question whether there shall be allowed fair competition and free speech or there shall be private monopoly in the business of soliciting for transportation of passengers; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that the members of the Board of Supervisors who have voted in favor of the passing to print of the proposed amendment be and are hereby commended for their just and honorable action, and that they and the other members of the Board, as well as His Honor Mayor Rolph, be and are hereby respectfully urged to do their full duty in the matter and enact said amendment into law."

**Reports of Unions**—Asphalt Workers—Are making progress. Cooks—Requested information relative to Hetch-Hetchy job. Chauffeurs—Thank Council for assistance in their behalf relative to ordinance now pending before Supervisors; Yosemite Taxicab Co. unionized. Waiters—Donated \$50 to the Caplan defense fund; voted in favor of two-platoon system. Pile Drivers—Have approved the two-platoon system; will hold picnic next Sunday. Jitney Bus Operators—Grand Jury still discussing the jitney problem. Boiler Makers—Still in conference on agreement. Butchers—Requested that examination for inspectors be hurried along. Cooks' Helpers—Will inaugurate the ten-hour day Monday, May 1st. Cigarmakers—Are making progress; requested a further demand for the label.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the communication from Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, relative to equalizing wages and conditions at points about the Bay, be indorsed. Recommended that the communication from Alleghany Trades Council of Maryland, requesting financial assistance for the erection of a temple, be filed. On the wage scale and agreement of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, your committee was informed that President Franklin was on his way to San Francisco to assist the local union, and recommends that this matter be held in abeyance until further notice. Report of Committee adopted.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—In regard to the subject matter of the address of Superior Judge Crothers, relating to diplomatic relations with Germany, your Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of the four principles recently formulated and adopted to President Wilson and to the Senators and Congressmen of California. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; amendment, that the Labor Council go on record as urging the President and the California Representatives to use all their efforts to the end that the government of the United States be not involved in the present European conflict. Amendment lost, 35 in favor, 63 against; the original motion carried.

**Report of Anti-Asiatic Committee**—Recommended that the following memorial be forwarded to the President under the seal of Council. Moved that it be printed in "Labor Clarion" and action deferred one week; carried.

"San Francisco, April 28, 1916.

"To the President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: The San Francisco Labor Council, representing more than 50,000 organized men and women workers, respectfully represents and petitions as follows:

"There exists a great and growing menace to the people of California and of the United States, namely, the unrestricted immigration of Japanese women known as "picture brides."

"The majority of such women become the servants and wives of Japanese farmers and horticulturists of this State, thereby displacing white

persons or entering into competition with them in various industries and eventually contributing to the increase at a rapid rate of the native-born Asiatic population of California.

"This is the germ and growth of a new race question which in time, if unchecked, will become as great and vexatious, well-nigh impossible of solution, as the negro question. Consequently the subject demands immediate attention and the exercise of the wisest statesmanship, and it is with the end in view of securing the necessary action on the part of our government that we, your petitioners, respectfully present the following facts which have been obtained from the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and other official sources.

"The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Bulletin No. 127, gives the Japanese population of Continental United States in 1910 as 63,070 males and 9087 females. It is reasonable to assume that these figures are far below the actual numbers owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining a correct Asiatic census.

"During the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, the Commissioner-General of Immigration reports 9640 Japanese as entering Continental United States.

"With respect to Japanese females entering Continental United States we find the following figures:

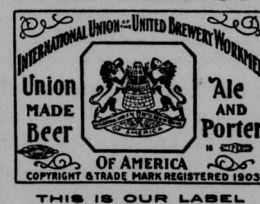
## S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN**

**Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade**

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



**DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY**

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers. UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

## CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



"Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, shows arrivals of 2759 Japanese females.

"Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, shows arrivals of 3428 Japanese females.

"Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, shows arrivals of 3487 Japanese females.

"Nine months ending March 31, 1916, shows arrivals of 2074 Japanese females.

"Therefore, during the last 45 months 11,748 Japanese females have entered Continental United States.

"United States government figures of 1910 show California as having 57 per cent of the Japanese population in Continental United States.

"United States immigration figures show that the Japanese male immigration is constantly increasing, year by year, in spite of the so-called Gentleman's Agreement between this country and Japan.

"According to statistics of registered births compiled by the California State Board of Health, News-Letter No. 9, Japanese births in 1914 were 2874. The birth rate for Japanese is approximately three to one as compared with the white birth rate, demonstrating the rapid increase of the native born Japanese population of California. These figures do not include the unknown number of Japanese births not registered.

After carefully investigating from all available sources the present Japanese situation in this State, it is conservatively estimated that there are now 75,000 Japanese in California, taking into consideration both legal and illegal immigration as well as births. If the percentage of 1910 still holds, there are approximately 133,500 Japanese in Continental United States.

"It is unnecessary to point to the lesson to be learned from Japanese immigration into Hawaii, nor need we dwell upon the menace of political domination by Japanese in the islands that is certain to follow their economic control.

"We need not refer to the well-known political axiom that statesmanship consists in prevention rather than cure of public evils. We feel that the present time is very opportune for the government of the United States to apply this principle in our relations with Japan.

"Having personally come into contact with many prominent and intelligent Japanese gentlemen visiting the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and listening to their many public and private utterances, we have come to the inevitable conclusion that the Japanese government and the people of Japan would not seriously object to the exclusion of laborers or others coming into competition with our industrial population, including picture brides who are, in fact, laborers.

"We know that the government of the United States takes great concern and interest in furthering the amicable and harmonious relations between the people of our State and that of Japan, and we feel that under the facts as here presented we are entitled to immediate relief.

"Accordingly this Council respectfully petitions and urges upon the President to exercise his prerogatives as executive of the nation, to take this matter up with Japan diplomatically and obtain a modification of the Gentleman's Agreement so as to exclude female laborers as well as male laborers.

"In the hope and confidence that the President will see the wisdom and necessity of taking immediate action in this matter, we are, on behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council,

"DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.

"JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to instruct Secretary to communicate with our representatives at Washington, and reiterate our position relative to the admission of Asiatic laborers: carried. Moved

that Vice-President Brouillet be excused from attending meetings until his return to the city; carried. Moved to declare the Jitney Bus Association unfair; amendment, to refer to the Executive Committee; amendment carried. Moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of devising means of enlarging the subscription of "Labor Clarion; moved to refer matter to "Labor Clarion" directors; amendment carried.

**Receipts**—Sign Painters, \$8; Web Pressmen, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$24; Glove Workers, \$4; Bill Posters, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$4; Postal Clerks, \$16; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Auto Bus Operators, \$12; Asphalt Workers, \$4; Janitors, \$12; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Label Section, \$4; Caplan fund, \$10. Total receipts, \$154.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; Theo. Johnson, \$25; stenographer, \$27.50; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Miss M. Barkley, \$1.50; Label Section, \$6; Hall Association, \$870; literature, \$1.40; Home Rule in Taxation League, \$10. Total expenses, \$1011.40.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### FORCING WAGES UPWARD.

Organizing activity by the American Federation of Labor and the rapid growth in spirit among its 230,000 workers has forced another 10 per cent increase in wages from the United States Steel Corporation.

The latest increase announced April 18th, to take effect May 1st, means a minimum wage for unskilled labor in the steel industry of more than 24 cents an hour, or \$2.43 for a ten-hour day. On January 1st, before the Youngstown strike forced the first increase, the rate was \$1.95 for a ten-hour day.

As in January, the Steel Corporation was impelled to give an increase by its fear of unionization. Reports from the steel district are that the second 10 per cent increase will not satisfy the men. They are working 10 and 12 hours a day. Their slogan now is "the eight-hour day with the same pay," and eventually they will get it.

The 20 per cent increase in wages since January 1st shows how quickly the union agitation among the steel workers during the past four years bore fruit as soon as the tide of immigration stopped and the men could show their independence without facing starvation.

In the Youngstown district, as elsewhere, the so-called "independent" steel companies have followed the lead of the trust. Except that they will try to prevent any permanent betterment in the base rate of wages by paying the increase in the form of bonuses. The men will receive each month 10 per cent of their pay in the preceding month, payments to be made while high prices for steel continue and the plants are running at capacity. Until the men form strong unions, therefore, they will be at the mercy of the companies whenever the latter find an excuse to put wages back at the old starvation level.

Remember that the United States Public Health Service says \$800 a year is the very least a family of average size can live on in decency. Under the new "high" wages, the steel worker getting \$2.43 for ten hours work could earn only \$753.30 a year if he worked ten hours every week day in the year and was never sick.

Yet Judge Gary is a director of the Americanization Committee to uplift the foreign-born workers.

The increase in the demand for potash has resulted in a number of inquiries of government officials concerning the amount of this chemical contained in wood ashes which may be available at saw mills operating on the national forests.

## Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

Cor.  
SIXTH and MARKET

Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

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## Demand the Union Label



### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.

RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$81,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to

OLD GILT EDGE  
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



May, 1916

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	713 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) *Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gilie Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(52) *Peterson, N. C.....	1886 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(62) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) *Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....  
509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union holds the record for attendance over any meeting of the organization for several years. A large volume of business was disposed of and unusual interest was displayed by the initiation of ten new members, together with fifteen apprentices. The secretary reported twenty-six traveling cards received and twenty-two issued during the month. It was reported that the trouble in the office of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was still unsettled, but that it was expected to reach a definite conclusion, one way or the other, shortly. The cemetery committee was authorized to prepare and present a suitable program for the annual memorial service to be held in connection with the regular meeting in May. The newspaper scale committee submitted a new scale of prices, which was referred to the executive committee for revision. The committee appointed to revise the scale for foreign language newspapers also submitted a scale for those offices, which also was referred to the executive committee. The union made a small appropriation toward relieving Phoenix Typographical Union of a portion of the burden attendant upon the care of indigent tubercular printers who seek relief in the dry climate of Arizona; also a small appropriation was made to assist the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, which is seriously embarrassed because of conditions incident to the European war. The union indorsed the position of San Francisco Labor Council in regard to patronage of United Railroads street cars and members were urged to use other transportation facilities whenever practicable. A communication from the People's Philharmonic Association asking co-operation by members of the union in the effort to establish a large orchestra on a permanent footing was indorsed and the officers were instructed to give publicity, through the press and otherwise.

Nominations for officers of the union, to be voted for at the election on Wednesday, May 24th, were as follows: President, George A. Tracy, John W. Kelly; first vice-president, F. F. Bebergall; second vice-president, L. L. Stopple; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; members of executive committee, A. E. Bellamy, James M. Griffin, James S. Golden; Trustee, James W. Mullen; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. M. McGowan; auditing committee, Wm. T. Hearst, W. F. Cody, W. N. Mappin, Jas. L. Hanscom; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, F. F. Bebergall, L. Michelson; delegates to Labor Council, Geo. S. Hollis, J. M. Scott, Geo. A. Tracy, D. J. Bruce, J. W. Mullen, W. N. Mappin, A. E. Bellamy, W. T. McClain, J. A. Coleman; delegates to International convention at Baltimore, H. L. Cunningham, L. Michelson, M. J. McDonnell, J. F. Newman; alternate delegates, Wm. E. Reilly, P. T. Ryan, J. A. Wilcox.

The following members were selected to act as the board of canvassers to conduct the annual election: Albert Balkwell, Alice Hawkes-Bernett, A. A. Wells, D. G. Olwell, V. J. Hanlon, J. D. Laing, J. L. Shearer, W. J. Coffey, J. E. Vaughn, J. F. Moran, Wm. Groom, Geo. H. Branch, Wm. P. Peacock, A. K. Pritchett, Frank Magner, D. J. Gallick Jr.

The Administration Campaign Club will meet in assembly hall, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market streets, at 2 o'clock, Sunday, May 7th. All members of the union are invited to attend.

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Funeral Directors  
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We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—  
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices  
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## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 4th Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Stuart.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shoelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 43—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

Deaths of San Francisco unionists during the past week are: William W. Dale of the hod carriers, William Lynch of the riggers and stevedores, Douglass True of the cooks, Patrick Whitney of the tailors, James J. McBride of the stereotypers, Joseph Hendy of the laborers.

H. J. Gianini, secretary of the Beer Drivers' Union, reports that while in Bakersfield recently he negotiated agreements with brewers of that city to pay their employees the same wage that is paid in San Francisco.

At the regular meeting of San Francisco Local No. 20, Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, held in the Argonaut Hotel this week, it was unanimously voted to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor. This makes a material increase in the membership of the State organization.

The Bartenders' Union is arranging to hold a house-warming at its new headquarters, 1065 Market street, on the night of May 16th. The new headquarters are the most luxurious of any labor headquarters on the Pacific Coast.

John Lynch has been elected to represent the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council to succeed V. D. Ryan, resigned.

The San Francisco Typographical Union will elect officers May 24th. The candidates are: President, George A. Tracy, J. W. Kelly; first vice-president, F. F. Bebergall; second vice-president, L. L. Stopple; secretary-treasurer, Leo Michelson; executive committee, A. E. Bellamy, James M. Griffin, James S. Golden; trustee, James W. Mullen; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett; sergeant-at-arms, T. M. McGowan; auditing committee, W. T. Hearst, C. F. Cody, J. L. Hanscom, W. N. Mappin; delegates to international convention, H. L. Cunningham, M. J. McDonnell, J. F. Newman, L. Michelson; alternate delegates, W. E. Reilly, P. T. Ryan, J. A. Wilcox; delegates to Labor Council, G. A. Tracy, J. W. Mullen, W. N. Mappin, W. T. McClain, G. S. Hollis, A. E. Bellamy, J. M. Scott, J. A. Coleman, D. J. Bruce. Donations have been made to the Phoenix Typographical Union and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. One application for old age pension and one application for admission to the Union Printers' Home were approved. Indorsement has been given the People's Philharmonic Association. During the month \$640 was paid to old-age pensioners, \$470 paid in death benefits and \$115.45 in relief to members. There were twenty-nine cards deposited, twenty-three cards withdrawn.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR THE UNION LABEL.

Since the policy adopted by the San Francisco Label Section has been applied to the "Demand for the Union Label," movement, namely, that firms who are fair to labor should be advertised throughout the organization rather than those who are unfair, it has been found to be a much more constructive method of working and more helpful in building up trade along lines in accordance with trade unionism. Organized labor has it within its power to revolutionize the present methods of trading by demanding the union label on every purchase. That our readers may know that we have in this city special opportunities for buying men's shirts, underwear and furnishings, also ladies' bungalow aprons and breakfast sets, we would draw your attention to the firm of Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, manufacturers who sell retail in their own stores. They are said to be the largest retailing manufacturers of men's shirts in the country, and are demonstrating the fact that it is possible to buy better goods with the union label on than non-union makes without it.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

MEN For \$3.50



we can give you some wonderful values in real good UNION-STAMPED

SHOES

They're made in every leather — every style.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Store  
Open  
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Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1891  
 The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
**825 MARKET STREET**

We Give  
S. & H.  
Green  
Trading  
Stamps

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

C. A. McColm has resigned as delegate to the Building Trades Council from Carpenters' Union No. 483 and has gone to New Mexico to operate a valuable mine of which he is owner. R. H. Falner has been elected successor to McColm.

B. B. Rosenthal, R. J. Barry and O. L. Ebenritter have been elected delegates to the Building Trades Council from the Upholsterers' Union.

John O. Walsh will address the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council tonight.

Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84 has initiated more than 40 members within the past week.

Butchers' Union is urging the holding of civil service examinations for market inspectors.

Office Employees' Association is conducting a successful campaign of organization.

Cigar Makers' Union reports increasing demand here for union-made cigars.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has donated \$10 to the Caplan defense fund.

The Jitney Bus Operators' Union has closed its charter and the initiation fee will hereafter be \$5. The charter was held open and the fee kept at \$1 for about three months to give all who desired an opportunity to join.

The regular meeting of San Francisco Branch, Trades Union Liberty League of California, will be held on Wednesday evening, May 10th, at 8 o'clock at Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp.

The Marysville Labor Council recently held what was called a "booster dinner," at which people from all walks of life were in attendance. The idea was to induce all to work in harmony for a better Marysville. Speakers from different sections of the State also attended, George A. Tracy, president of San Francisco Typographical Union, being among them.

Beginning last Monday Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 enforced the ten-hour workday. For twenty years past the cooks' helpers have been working twelve or more hours per day. In seeking to institute the shorter workday the Cooks' Helpers' Union has the support of its international union, the local joint executive

board of the culinary crafts and the Labor Council.

Every steamer arriving at Eureka is bringing a load of men seeking work, according to advices received by the State Federation of Labor. "There are more men in Eureka than can find employment," officials declare, "and all applicants for work are cautioned not to make a trip to Humboldt county unless they are sure, before hand, that work is awaiting them."

Blacksmiths' District Council, Local 26, and Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, Local 278, have indorsed the two-platoon system for the San Francisco fire department.

The next meeting of the International Radical Club will be held at the Fior d'Italia, 492 Broadway, Monday evening, May 8th, at 7 p. m. The speaker will be Emil J. Kern, and the subject "Social Dynamics and War."

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco at its last meeting initiated thirty candidates. The union appointed Charles Hawley, Anna Brown and Katherine Deery a committee to assist in the work of the Home Rule in Taxation League. The proposed two platoon system for the San Francisco fire department received the unanimous indorsement of the organization.

A reduction in hours of labor, with an increase in wages, is sought by Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 of San Francisco. At the last meeting of the union it was unanimously voted to ask for a minimum wage of \$6 per day, with no work on Saturdays. At present sheet metal workers receive \$5.50 per day and work a half-day on Saturdays.

Mailers' Union No. 8 has elected these officers: President, George Wyatt; vice-president, George Cheney; secretary-treasurer, Harry Littell; sergeant-at-arms, John Morrissey; executive committee, August Legna, Louis Giller; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Ferdinand Barbrack, Harry Littell, Frank Raubinger; delegate to Labor Council, Frank Raubinger; to Label Section, Louis Bangs; auditing committee, William Adams, Arthur Berliner, Louis Giller.

## "SPIDER'S" MISTAKE.

"Spider" White a few days ago heard of a job which he thought he might hold down for a couple of days, and proceeded to see the boss. The employer, in order to satisfy himself about "Spider," asked many questions, as follows: "Who are you? What are you? Are you where you are because you are what you are? What is your age? What is your regular occupation? Have you made a success of it? Are you ahead of, or behind, others in that line? Are you still learning? Do you save something out of your earnings? Are you God-fearing, clean and helpful to others? Do you drink?"

Then "Spider" caught his breath, and replied: "Sure. Where can we go to get one?"

And he lost both the job and the drink, the former cheerfully, the latter with pangs of sorrow.

## TO DISCUSS LEAGUE.

Beginning Friday, May 5th, the Pacific Coast Defense League will give a series of lunches at the Palace Hotel at 12:15 at seventy-five cents per cover. The lunches will follow along similar lines as the military lunches which have been given throughout the winter, except that the half-hour speeches each week will be given by representative men on subjects of particular interest to the league.

A unique feature will be that labor will, through Andrew Gallagher, be a dominating factor of these public gatherings. Labor will be asked to send its best speakers to address men of all creeds, of all politics and of all ranks.

General Charles W. Thomas, head of the California National Guard, will be asked to send to these lunches the Adjutants General of the ten States and their best officers. National Guardsmen from Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska will also address the meetings.

The legislative committee of the league will, through Senator William S. Scott and his fellow hold-overs in the 1917 Senate, and twenty hold-over Assemblymen, bring forward legislators who will address the public on the changes the league intends to make in the laws of the ten Western States.

The Western United States Senators and Congressmen are taking an active interest in the work of the league and are standing behind the league in its work.

The despotism of heaven is the one absolutely perfect government. An earthly despotism would be the absolutely perfect earthly government, if the conditions were the same, namely, the despot the perfectest individual of the human race, and his lease of life perpetual. But as a perishable perfect man must die, and leave his despotism in the hands of an imperfect successor, an earthly despotism is not merely a bad form of government, it is the worst form that is possible.—Mark Twain.

## BACHELORS, ATTENTION!

You'll never regret having been married if you give the bride a

## "LUCKY" Wedding Ring

Pure 18K, solid gold—solderless, seamless, hard wrought, guaranteed for life—sold by weight only, and only at

**THE ALBERT S. Samuels & Co.**



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